	FC7HMAGS	Sentence		
1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT C SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW			
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3	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	,		
4	V.	10 CR 007 (CM) 10 CR 1170 (CM)		
5	ANTHOY MANGONE,			
6	Defendant			
7		x		
8		New York, N.Y. December 7, 2015		
9		10:00 a.m.		
10	Before:			
11	HON. COLLEEN MCMAHON,			
12	1101	District Judge		
13		District duage		
14		APPEARANCES		
15	PREET BHARARA  United States Attor	new for the		
16	United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York PERRY A. CARBONE			
17	JAY McMAHON  Assistant United St	ates Attornevs		
18	DOAR RIECK KALEY & MACK	1		
19	Attorneys for Defen JAMES R. DeVITA	dant		
20	ALSO PRESENT: MICHAEL	MAZZIICA FRI agent		
21	ROBERT	SILVERI, FBI agent CATENATTO, IRS agent John Scatenatto.		
22		A PENLAND, DOJ Investigator		
23				
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(Case called)

MR. CARBONE: Your Honor, on behalf of the government,
Assistant United States Attorneys Perry Carbone, Jay McMahon.
Sitting with us at counsel table are FBI special agents Michael
Mazzuca, Robert Silveri, IRS special agent John Scatenatto, and
former IRS revenue agent and U.S. Attorney's Office
Investigator Deleassa Penland. And seated outside the well
today is former Assistant United States Attorney Jason Halpern.
THE COURT: Good morning.
MR. DeVITA: Good morning, your Honor. For

MR. Devita: Good morning, your Honor. For Mr. Mangone, James DeVita with the firm of Doar Rieck Kaley & Mack.

THE COURT: Good morning. You may be seated.

Going to have to hold off for a second, folks. I can't do anything without the presentence report, and I don't have the presentence report.

MR. DeVITA: If it would help, your Honor, I could hand up my copy.

THE COURT: If anybody can hand up a copy, it would be great. Thank you.

This matter is on for sentencing under docket Nos. 10 Criminal 007 and 10 Criminal 1170, United States of America v. Anthony Mangone, the defendant having been found guilty by plea to the following offenses under docket No. 10 Criminal 007:

One count of conspiracy to commit bribery, a Class D

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special assessment.

felony in violation of 18 United States Code, Section 371.

This crime carries a statutory maximum penalty of five years' imprisonment, three years' supervised release, a \$250,000 fine or twice the gross gain to the defendant or loss to identifiable victims other than the defendant, and a \$100

One count of aiding the receipt of corrupt payments, a Class C felony in violation of 18 United States Code, Section 666(b)(1)(B). This crime carries a statutory maximum sentence of ten years' imprisonment, three years' supervised release, a \$250,000 fine, and a \$100 special assessment.

One count of extortion -- you got it? Good. You can give Mr. Carbone back his.

One count of extortion, a Class C felony in violation of 18 United States Code, Section 1951(a). This crime carries a statutory maximum of 20 years' imprisonment, three years' supervised release, maximum fine of \$250,000 or twice the gross gain or loss, and a \$100 special assessment.

One count of travel act bribery, a Class D felony, in violation of 18 United States Code, Section 1952(a)(3). This crime carries a statutory maximum sentence of not more than five years' imprisonment, three years' supervised release, \$250,000 or twice the gross gain or loss fine, and a \$100 special assessment.

In connection with docket No. 10 Criminal 1170, the

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defendant has pleaded guilty to one count of tax evasion, a

Class D felony in violation of 26 United States Code,

Section 7201. This crime carries a statutory maximum penalty

of five years' imprisonment, three years' supervised release, a

\$100,000 fine, and a \$100 special assessment.

In connection with today's proceedings, I have received and reviewed the presentence report prepared by United States Probation Officer Walter J. Quinn. It is dated November 23, 2015. I have a sentencing memorandum and notice of intent to move pursuant to Section 5K1.1 of the sentencing guidelines from the United States Attorney's Office. I have a sentencing memorandum submitted by Mr. DeVita on behalf of Mr. Mangone, together with 109 pages of exhibits, consisting of a large number of letters submitted by family and friends of the defendant on his behalf.

I have received two supplemental submissions from Mr. DeVita, one dated November 24, 2015, with a supplemental sentencing memorandum with a few more letters from friends, relatively new friends, people who have known Mr. Mangone for about the last three years since he began cooperating in this case, and a second supplemental sentencing memorandum containing a letter from a Mr. Egan.

I received a letter in October from a Judith Nolan. I don't know, Mr. DeVita. I can't remember if it's a friend, and it was in the file. And I received a letter that I sent to

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THE DEPUTY CLERK: To which Mr. DeVita -- I didn't see this -- asked you to look at that.

THE COURT: And I received a letter last Friday which I sent to the lawyers for both sides. It was an unsolicited letter from an individual resident of Putnam County named Barbara Burhans who was a civil litigant in the White Plains courthouse, and she obviously has an ax to grind. She also says some very profound things. We looked at the docket sheet in her case. Mr. DeVita has handed up one particular order that he wants me to look at which the order that Judge Robinson entered when he declined to recuse himself from the case.

MR. DeVITA: Correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Is there anything else I should receive in writing prior to today's proceedings from the government?

MR. CARBONE: Not that we're aware of, your Honor.

THE COURT: From the defendant?

MR. DeVITA: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Has the government reviewed the presentence report?

MR. CARBONE: Yes, we have, your Honor.

THE COURT: Any additions, deletions, or corrections?

MR. CARBONE: None.

THE COURT: Does the government presently make the

motion contemplated by its submission?

MR. CARBONE: Yes, your Honor. At this time the government moves for a downward departure from the applicable guideline range based upon the extraordinary, substantial assistance that the defendant provided in connection with the successful prosecution of seven individuals. As outlined in our brief, the cooperation provided by Mr. Mangone was complete, it was fruitful, and it spanned over five years.

Your Honor, I'll just briefly address his cooperation in light of the five non-exhaustive factors set forth in Section 5K1.1. First, the usefulness of the defendant's cooperation. Judge, I think the defendant's cooperation was remarkably useful, primarily because of the nature of the crimes that he assisted the government to prosecute. When you arrest someone driving a truckload of cocaine after there have been wiretaps and some undercover buys, there's really little doubt about the defendant's guilt, and there's powerful incentive for that individual to cooperate. Corruption and fraud cases, as your Honor is aware, obviously much, much different. It's usually less about what happened and more about the defendant's mens rea, his mental state, because the government has to prove corrupt or fraudulent intent.

As your Honor's also aware, these cases, in large part, involve transactions that are conducted based on a nod and a wink. And it's very, very difficult for the government

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to have narrators or people who are involved in the transactions cooperate. So having a narrator, someone like Mr. Mangone, who can walk you through the schemes is both unusual and extraordinary. So it was very, very useful.

Factor two, the truthfulness, completeness, and reliability of the information provided. Judge, in the government's view, Mr. Mangone's cooperation was certainly truthful and it was certainly complete. From the very beginning of this case and throughout the entire period of his cooperation, we never had reason to doubt the truthfulness of anything Mr. Mangone told us. And I'd point out that he told us a lot of things that were personally very embarrassing to him, things that it is unlikely that we ever would have discovered but for him bringing them to our attention. And I think that demonstrates how forthright and completely truthful he was.

THE COURT: Mr. Carbone --

MR. CARBONE: Yes.

THE COURT: -- I've been told -- never worked for your office -- I've been told it's the policy of your office to charge a cooperator with all of the crimes that he reveals that he's committed. That doesn't seem to be the case in Mr. Mangone's case. Is there an explanation for that?

MR. CARBONE: Judge, I think it is the case to the extent that there were federal violations. And I think if you

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1 look at the plea agreement, to the extent that Mr. Mangone committed other crimes that may have been violations of --2 3 THE COURT: The crimes with Mr. Libous, the crimes 4 with Mr. Leibell, he didn't commit any federal crimes in 5 connection with those? 6 MR. CARBONE: Judge, he certainly. 7 THE COURT: Really? MR. CARBONE: Our position --8 9 THE COURT: Really? Conspiracy? You guys charge 10 conspiracy for everything. You guys charge conspiracy if two 11 people are walking down the street together. 12 MR. CARBONE: I think that might be a minor 13 overstatement. 14 THE COURT: It's a bit of an overstatement, 15 Mr. Carbone. I'll grant you that. MR. CARBONE: Judge, in our view, it all comes down to 16 17 intent. You have to have somebody -- in order to make them 18 plead guilty to a crime, they have to have had --THE COURT: You don't think he intended to steal the 19 20 money from Putnam County? I'm just curious. I'll lay my cards 21 on the table, Mr. Carbone. This is an extraordinary, 22 extraordinary plea deal. I've never seen a plea deal like this 23 from your office. And you and I have done a lot of these plea

deals together. And I have simply never seen a plea deal where

the guideline sentence was so absurdly low. Haven't seen it.

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MR. CARBONE: Judge, the plea agreement is clear. Ιt lays out all the bad conduct that we were aware of. And your Honor's entitled and permitted to take all that into consideration. It is the policy of our office, Judge, that we don't go back and try to calculate a guideline for everything bad that a defendant did during his entire life. It's out there. It's all laid out for you to see. Your Honor presided over the trial. It's in the plea agreement. You know about all the bad conduct, and you can consider it. Nobody's suggesting that you shouldn't.

This is not a lenient plea deal. He pled to each and every count in indictment No. 007 for which he was charged, with the exception of the currency transaction reporting count which he denied willfulness, and we had no evidence -- we credited his lack of willfulness on that count. So we agreed to dismiss it. It has no effect on the guidelines. As for the tax charge, your Honor, we investigated Mr. Mangone. investigated our own cooperator, and he pled guilty to tax evasion, a multiple-year tax evasion scheme. So I don't think this is a lenient plea deal.

THE COURT: Has he repaid any of the taxes?

MR. CARBONE: He has filed his returns and --

THE COURT: Has he paid any of the taxes?

MR. CARBONE: Your Honor, Mr. DeVita can address

25 whether he's in a financial position --

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1 THE COURT: The answer is no. Okay. It was a yes-or-no question, Mr. Carbone. 2 3 MR. CARBONE: And the answer is not that I'm aware of. 4 THE COURT: Thank you. 5 MR. CARBONE: The nature and extent of the assistance provided. Judge, over the course of over five years, 6 7 Mr. Mangone provided information, as I said, that resulted in the successful prosecution of seven individuals: three New York 8 9 state senators, a chief of staff, a lawyer, a councilwoman, and 10 a chairman of the Yonkers republican party. He testified 11 twice, underwent vigorous cross-examination in both of those 12 cases, and he met and he spoke with the government more times 13 than we can count. He made himself available anytime we asked. 14 Fourth factor, injury to the defendant or his family as a result of the efforts. Now, this is not a case where the 15 16 defendant was at personal physical risk of harm, nor his 17 family. It's not a drug case, not an organized crime case. 18 THE COURT: It's worse. 19 MR. CARBONE: But I think --20 THE COURT: It's worse. It's a political corruption 21 case. 22 MR. CARBONE: And in that we don't disagree, your 23 Honor. 24 THE COURT: Good. 25 MR. CARBONE: But as to this factor, I think it's fair

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to consider injury to the defendant's family. And bear with me for a second. You may not have any --

THE COURT: I've never had you argue that in a drug case, Mr. Carbone. That's odd. I've never had you argue that in an organized crime case. I've always had you say: You know, that's collateral damage. That's just the way it works.

MR. CARBONE: It is, your Honor.

THE COURT: The defendant should have thought about his family before he committed the crime.

MR. CARBONE: I don't disagree, Judge. But my only point is that Mr. Mangone's family, his wife and his young children, didn't commit the crimes; and they certainly -- and I think it's fair, under the guidelines, to ask the Court to consider the way these cases were rolled out, seven cases over the course of five years rolled out. Each time there was a significant development in those cases, there's another round of media stories. And I'm not suggesting in any way that the media treated anyone unfairly here. But I am suggesting that Mr. Mangone's family, his wife, his children, know what the Internet is, and they were subjected to the humiliation each and every time that a new case is rolled out. And it's a factor, that's all, under the guidelines.

Finally, your Honor, the timeliness of the assistance. Within weeks, weeks of the return of the initial Annabi indictment, which was in January of 2005 --

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1	THE COURT: '10, 2010.
2	MR. CARBONE: That's what I meant, '10.
3	Mr. Mangone, reached out to us and expressed his
4	desire to cooperate, his desire to make it right. It wasn't a
5	long, drawn-out process. He came in immediately, repeatedly.
6	And it took a few sessions to draw out all the information that
7	he had to provide to the government, but he did it. He
8	immediately came in, and he gave complete and truthful
9	proffers. So his cooperation was extraordinarily timely.
10	So, your Honor, in sum, we ask that the Court credit
11	Mr. Mangone for his extraordinary assistance that he provided
12	in this case and reward him consistent with those efforts.
13	Thank you.
14	THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Carbone.
15	Mr. DeVita, good morning.
16	MD Dollary, Cood manning, round Hanan
4 0	MR. DeVITA: Good morning, your Honor.
17	THE COURT: Have you gone over the presentence report
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	THE COURT: Have you gone over the presentence report
18	THE COURT: Have you gone over the presentence report with your client?
18 19	THE COURT: Have you gone over the presentence report with your client?  MR. DeVITA: I have, your Honor.
18 19 20	THE COURT: Have you gone over the presentence report with your client?  MR. DeVITA: I have, your Honor.  THE COURT: Any additions, deletions, or corrections
18 19 20 21	THE COURT: Have you gone over the presentence report with your client?  MR. DeVITA: I have, your Honor.  THE COURT: Any additions, deletions, or corrections that you would like to make to the presentence report?
18 19 20 21 22	THE COURT: Have you gone over the presentence report with your client?  MR. DeVITA: I have, your Honor.  THE COURT: Any additions, deletions, or corrections that you would like to make to the presentence report?  MR. DeVITA: No, your Honor.

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first, your observation that this was a lenient plea. Your Honor mentioned the policy that, frankly, is a policy that I disagree with. It was not a policy --

THE COURT: So do I, but it is the policy. I've been told that over and over again.

MR. DeVITA: I understand. I think it is a policy that has no point, because there is nothing that has been concealed from the Court about his misconduct. There is nothing that your Honor's not aware of, that the government is not aware of. And the sentencing exposure to what he has pled guilty to is sufficient that, if your Honor deems it appropriate, you can go very high; and, therefore, I think that the fact that the plea may not include things that -- and I will mention your Honor brought up specifically the Putnam County situation. None of the other partners of his firm were prosecuted for that situation. His role in that -- I'm not excusing it -- but was, compared to the others, rather minor. He was a junior partner in the firm. He was not directly involved. He shared --

THE COURT: Junior partner? Mr. DeVita, it was a three-lawyer firm. Come on. Give me a break.

MR. DeVITA: I understand that, your Honor. I'm simply saying he's not being singled out for special treatment regarding that. There are other issues that the government, frankly, looked at carefully in terms of the pressure that was

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put on the firm. And I don't mean to excuse any of that. I'm simply saying that I don't think that it really makes a difference in this case that he didn't plead quilty to that when your Honor knows from his own testimony, from his own words, that that conduct occurred that nobody knew about until he told the government.

THE COURT: It makes two differences. First of all, there really can be no dispute that this is not the kind of plea deal that the government ordinarily gives; and, second -maybe that's because of the government's great zeal to get political corruption witnesses. I don't know, because the government gets to make its own deals. But the second is if he had to do something more like the kind of deals that you and I all too frequently see and that neither one of us likes, his guidelines would be a lot higher and that, in turn, would mean that a break from the guidelines would be easier to give, so to speak. Okay. So there's no doubt in my mind that it was done to try to control what was going to happen here today.

MR. DeVITA: Your Honor, I think you don't give enough credit to the government for realizing they can't control your Honor any more than I can control your Honor. Your Honor makes your own decisions. Your Honor has all of the facts. And I don't attribute that motive to the government. I really don't. I think that one of the things -- and I will say I've been doing this a long time, and I don't say lightly that there are

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unique features to cases, because I've seen a lot and I've done In this case, I think one of the things that motivated a lot. the government was the uniqueness in the way that this cooperation came out and unfolded. It was spontaneous. were sessions, upon hours hours of confession, nothing less. It was remarkable to see and participate in. It was There was no attempt at self-justification. spontaneous. There was no attempt at rationalization. I think, no question, that the arrest triggered that, but there's no question in my mind that sooner or later that would have happened. And I think that it's more likely a recognition of the enormous unburdening and purging that he went through in this process than it is to try and shackle your Honor.

There's nothing here that prevents your Honor from doing what your Honor sees fit. I don't think that you're being fair to Mr. Carbone, frankly, by saying that he's trying to control the outcome, because the information is there. Your Honor knows it. He's testified to it in open court twice. There are no secrets here. No one's hiding the ball from your Honor. I think that Mr. Carbone sat through sessions that I sat through that were, in my experience, remarkable and unique. And it was hours on end, multiple sessions. He started in March; it ended with a cooperation agreement that was signed in And there were hours upon hours when he sat and unburdened himself, laid out information that the government

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had no clue, may never have found out but for his cooperation. So I think that is more likely an explanation of the way the case was pled than any attempt to try and shackle your Honor, because there is no way to do that. There really isn't.

The other aspect of this case, your Honor, that was unique, in my experience, is the amazing outpouring of letters, many unsolicited. As I say, I've been doing this a long time, I've never seen a flood of -- and not puff letters, Judge. Information that was specific about very generous, kind, amazing things that Mr. Mangone has done through his life. I said in my sentencing memo, I'm not condoning anything that he did or denying anything that he did that it was wrong, but there's a fundamental goodness and decency that -- I've known him for five years. Until I read those letters, I didn't really know him. Frankly, I couldn't help thinking of one of my favorite movies, "It's a Wonderful Life," when I was reading those letters. It just brought home to me a side of him that I hadn't seen. I believed that he was a good man. I believed that he had unburdened himself, but to see what he's done and what he's been through, I think I've never had an experience like that in my 40-plus years of practicing law to see the kind of outpouring for a man in his position that I saw in this So those are the unique factors.

Other factors, your Honor, his family needs him. His family really needs him. His son needs him. I don't want to

go into detail on that. It's in the submission. But it's important. I think that in the five and a half years that have passed since he was arrested, he's made a rehabilitation that is to be lauded and to be, I think, fostered rather than defeated.

And I think that the family business, the restaurant -- his mother's here -- the restaurant that they've started, I was really impressed with the words of the police chief from Irvington who says it's a family institution in the community. And it's something that is a credit to him to have. He's the moving force behind it; and he's, I think, essential to it. And I think that it's essential to his ability to be rehabilitated. I think that there is a real risk that the family business would not be able to survive his being incarcerated, and I think that would be a step in the wrong direction for him to become and continue to be moving in the path of a contributing member of our society.

I think that -- and Mr. Carbone has touched on this -he has been punished. He testified in two trials, three years
apart, with as a substantial amount of publicity each time
reopening the wounds. That, I think, is as your Honor said,
you know, he should have thought of that before. But I can
tell you this: There isn't a day that has gone by that he
hasn't said that to himself, that he put his family in this
situation; that he put his family through this. He knows that,

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and I think that he beats himself up about that every day. And he suffers from that as well, and that's not — I mean, your Honor sees people who come here before you who profess remorse, but it's not as profound as the remorse that is here; and sometimes it's a sham. This man is as remorseful as any defendant that has ever stood before your Honor, I believe.

THE COURT: Really?

MR. DeVITA: I think that those are things that really weigh in favor of a sentence that does not put Mr. Mangone into jail, into prison. I don't think it serves any useful purpose. I think that the example that he has set since his arrest and his spontaneous decision to cooperate has helped this U.S. Attorney's Office in what has been a very successful campaign against corruption in state government and local government. I think that it's fair to say he's a trailblazer in that respect. And that by rewarding him sufficiently for coming forward and for exposing what he has exposed, your Honor will continue to encourage people in his position to come forward and not discourage the kind of cooperation that has resulted in the kind of success that has been demonstrated in this case.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. DeVita.

MR. DeVITA: You're welcome, your Honor.

THE COURT: Anything else from the government?

MR. CARBONE: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Mangone, do you have anything you want

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to say to me before I sentence you?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. Thank you.

Your Honor, all of my behavior has been self-inflicted. I have not tried to run away from it. I faced it head on. And as a result of that, I've put my family in a terrible position.

I had the pleasure of appearing before your Honor on several instances. This is a much more difficult time for me. In fact, this time is probably the first time my mother ever saw me in a courtroom and probably, hopefully, the last time she ever sees me in a courtroom.

THE COURT: Certainly in this position, Mr. Mangone.

THE DEFENDANT: Without a doubt, your Honor. So it's not been an easy 72 months now. We've gone through many losses in our family. And during that same period of time, I've tried to make myself a better person; to allow my children to understand that as a result of your actions, there are consequences. So I'm here before you today to face those consequences.

I'd like to apologize to the members of law enforcement that are here. It's not an easy task. I saw it firsthand the amount of work that they put into these cases.

And I know that the Assistant United States Attorney,

Mr. Carbone, said that these are not easy cases to make. There is a lot of surreptitious activity that they're not aware of.

And I tried to do the best I could to explain to them the role of public corruption. I'm not proud of what I've done, and each day I do, in fact, beat myself up for my behavior.

I'd like to apologize to the members of my family that are here. They certainly didn't deserve the terrible exposure that I was responsible for. And most important, I want to apologize to my son. He grew up much faster than I ever wanted him to.

And with that, your Honor, I fall before you. Thank you.

THE COURT: I was very sad, Mr. Mangone, when I saw your name at the head of that indictment. We had had several perfectly pleasurable professional encounters when I was sitting up in White Plains. It grieved me to see your name at the head of that indictment.

There are two things about this case that make me physically ill. One of them is the rot in our government that has been exposed by the series of prosecutions that are continuing even today. The other is dirty lawyers. I take it very personally when a lawyer commits crimes, especially when he uses his position as a lawyer to commit crimes.

By the way, my father was a lawyer. My brother served his country for over 20 years as a judge advocate in the Navy. The young people that I train as law clerks are lawyers. Most of my best friends are lawyers. And we're, all of us, trained

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in the law. We, all of us, including you, took an oath to uphold the law and to be fiduciaries for the law, which is the only thing that stands between civilization and anarchy. And for that reason, I hold lawyers to a high standard, and I'm really angered when I encounter lawyers who have turned our distinguished profession into a joke and who sully all of us in the minds of the public.

You, Mr. Mangone, were a dirty lawyer for many, many The story of your career is just a truly pathetic one. years. You were involved as a very young lawyer in election fraud and falsifying ballots. And when you were facing the possibility of indictment, you went in to the grand jury, as was your right under state law, and you lied. And you then testified at a trial of Mr. Wedra, and you lied. And as a result of your lies, you escaped any punishment for the crime that you committed and you kept your law license which you richly deserved to lose. And getting away with criminal behavior just made it easy after that. It made you brazen. You joined a law firm. You cheated your clients, one of which happened to be a public entity whose officials took your bribes and paid your inflated bills with taxpayer money. You hired a state senator's son, and you paid him an inflated salary and allowed him to represent clients even though you knew, or quickly ascertained, that he was less than competent. You concealed the participation of a convicted felon in a transaction in

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which he was barred by law from participation. You took money from attorney trust accounts and put it into your personal bank account and then used it to cover your gambling debts.

Mr. Siano summed it up in his closing argument quite neatly.

You committed tax fraud, betrayed your clients, bribed public officials, and cheated your own law partners. And yet you have never been convicted of a crime until now. You got away with quite a bit.

Your guideline sentence of 37 to 46 months is based, in part, on the fact that you've never been convicted of a The fact that you've escaped conviction for your many crimes puts you in Criminal History Category I alongside people who are being sentenced for the first and only crime they've ever committed. If ever someone deserved to be sentenced in Criminal History Category VI as a career criminal, I think you do because your career was to commit crimes. This is one of the great flaws of the sentencing guidelines, one of the reasons I, and many other judges, dislike it so. It rewards people like you who have lived lives of crime but never been caught, people who have gotten away with it. Your guideline sentence, 37 to 46 months, actually represents a real break to you in that respect, and I look upon it as such. It is both technically correct and undeservedly low. It understates your criminal history and would, in my estimation, require an upward departure if I were sentencing you after a trial.

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Now, it's true that your life of crime has been put to one very good use. Because you knew all about the skeletons in their closets, you were able to help the government obtain the convictions of some of the most powerful men in New York state: Thomas Libous; Vincent Leibell; even your great patron, Nicholas Spano. You brought them down. You made the government's case against the men who made you what you were.

You also testified at the trial of Sandy Annabi and Zehy Jereis. I listened to your testimony. And although I was required to accept the jury's verdict, I formed my own judgment about it, and it was not an entirely favorable judgment. said things at the trial that were demonstrably false or contradicted by indisputable evidence, even by records of the Department of Homeland Security. The government excused this as faulty recollection. I'm not so sure I accept that explanation. But the fact that you testified incorrectly, to put the best spin on it, did not in the end change the fact that Annabi and Jereis were miscreants. They broke the law, and I put Sandy Annabi in jail for six years. But as I said at her sentencing, the public corruption aspect of her case was the least of what she did to deserve imprisonment. It factored into her sentence but only in a minor way. I put Zehy Jereis in jail for four years for being your kind of political operative. Zehy Jereis was not a lawyer, to the best of my knowledge, and you, sir, were. In my rank ordering of the

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defendants in that case, this case, my case, you were the worst. You deserve the greatest punishment. Had you not cooperated and been convicted after a trial, you would have gotten the greatest punishment.

I have a lot of lovely letters from people that you have been good to, principally your family, close friends, many of them new friends, people who didn't know you in your old life, people who know you in your new life. It is wonderful that your family and your friends love you. It is good to know that you are good to the people who love you. They asked me to take pity on you because they believe that at heart you are a good person and one who has learned his lesson. Mr. DeVita, who has done very, very well by you indeed, asked me to take pity on you because of them.

I always look at those letters. I appreciate what people said. I have to tell you, Mr. Mangone, lawyer to lawyer, I'm rarely moved by them when it comes to the sentencing of a defendant like yourself, especially a defendant like yourself, who comes from a good family, salt-of-the-earth people is how you described your parents, who did not lack for anything essential in your upbringing, not for food, not for shelter, not for love, not for attention. You had the advantage of a fine education at excellent schools, loving parents, a loving wife. Most of the defendants I see don't. You can't say that about them, Mr. Mangone.

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And here is why these letters rarely move me. It is easy to be good to the people who love you. I would expect those people to sing your praises. And when they say that you are a man who is a fundamentally good man, they are speaking the truth as they know it; but the truth, Mr. Mangone, as you and I know, is much more complicated. The truth is that for virtually your entire adult life until 2010, you were fundamentally a very bad person. You did a lot of very bad things. You hid that from the ones you loved. And I can't look at you through their rose-colored glasses.

Mr. DeVita thought that this was a unique and inspiring group of letters. I would be more influenced by this pile of letters if it contained any missives from people who are not your family and friends, who have good things to say about you and especially about what you accomplished in your While I'm sure that Mr. DeVita did his best, but the defense submission is woefully short on such letters. Sitting here today, I can't recall a single letter from a client who wanted to tell me how he benefited from your good and faithful service or from citizens or civic leaders commending anything good that you accomplished for the people of Yonkers or Westchester or Putnam during all those years when you were so intimately involved in local politics. Sure, I probably am not remembering one or two, and Mr. DeVita can correct me if I miss one or two.

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MR. DeVITA: Your Honor, I would mention there are two letters from mothers of clients that Mr. Mangone represented and speak well of his representation in a very moving fashion.

> THE COURT: Thank you.

When I sentenced Ms. Annabi, the letters were unique. I received dozens of letters from Sandy Annabi's constituents praising her for her service to the people of Yonkers, telling me about wonderful things that she had done for them, perfectly legally, people who were total strangers to her but who were her constituents. And that was the great tragedy of Ms. Annabi's case, as I said at her sentencing, because she accomplished so very much as a legislator, and her constituents loved her for it. These two letters -- I read them, obviously -- they're slipping my mind today. But there is no chorus that's spoken up for any aspect of your career in law and politics, and that speaks volumes to me.

Now, I did get this letter wholly unsolicited last Friday from this lady, Ms. Burhans, who used to live in Putnam County and who had some sort of a grievance against Putnam County. That came clear from her letter, and so I asked Jim to go and see if he could find any record of the case, and he did. There was a case she had brought. She sued Putnam County in this court and eventually reached some sort of a settlement, I think in front of Judge Cote, and it probably didn't feel sufficient to her. So she obviously has an ax to grind, I'll

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grant you that. But, nonetheless, she was a citizen of that county. And as a citizen and a taxpayer, she was the victim of the criminal behavior that you and your confederes perpetrated on that county, and the record should show what she said. said: I ask that you not be lenient. Please send a message to the multitude of white-collar criminals who steal and rob the public of honest government that they will be held accountable. This criminal cooperated because he wanted to get off easy. and his law firm wreaked havoc in Putnam County. I find it nauseating that these politically connected criminals get off so easy while a poor person of color who steals less than a thousand dollars gets years in prison. Corruption is so pervasive in Putnam County because there is no real accountability. Please have the moral courage to hold white-collar criminals accountable.

This lady may have an ax to grind. She may have her own interests here, but she expresses, more eloquently than I possibly could, something of what I am feeling as I sit here and look at you. I mentioned earlier that your guideline was low because of your low criminal history score. The government tends to make up for that by having a policy of requiring a defendant to plead guilty to all the federal crimes, not state crimes but federal crimes, that he reveals during his cooperation. And that does tend, in certain cases, to get rid of the distortion in the guidelines that I mentioned earlier.

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The government imposed no such requirement on you, did not require you to plead quilty to any crimes that you committed with Mr. Libous or Mr. Leibell, and that conduct is also not denominated as relevant conduct for guidelines purposes in the sentencing memorandum. That benefits you in two ways: First, it gives you a relatively low total offense level; second, it does not require you to make restitution pursuant to the Mandatory Victims Restitution Act to, in particular, the people of Putnam County. You're getting away with that, too, and that too is a substantial break from what you could be facing today.

Now, I appreciate that your financial circumstances are spartan, but I might be more convinced of your remorse if you were making some effort, out of a sense of what's proper, to repay some of what you have received because of the conduct that you've testified about and talked to the government about. But you've made no such effort, and none is being required of you. The government always requires that you pay your back taxes, but apparently you haven't done that either, although that obligation should, I'm afraid, come ahead of your other obligations. And the people are paying the freight.

Mr. Mangone, as far as I can tell, you devoted substantially all of your adult life until 2010 to the corruption of the government and the city of Yonkers and the counties of Westchester and Putnam in the state of New York. You wasted the law degree that was conferred upon you when you

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undermined the principles on which this country was founded, principles that some of us, perhaps naively, believe should undergird our government. Every month I see people who have done terrible things: drug dealers, people who alter the VIN numbers on cars, people who cash somebody else's Social Security check, people who watch child pornography, who rob banks, people who profit in the stock market from inside information. I send the people who do these things to prison, sometimes for a very long time. I don't think I could look them in the eye, Mr. Mangone, if I did not sentence you to serve time for your misdeeds, because what you did is as bad as anything they did and worse than what most did. You sold out your fellow citizens, and in one way or another, you took home the proceeds.

It just doesn't seem right to me that you should get off without some real punishment, even though you testified against others once you, who have been described to me by several people over the course of years as a very intelligent man, realized that the party was finally over. And if you think that is unfair, you think it somehow undercuts the deal that you made with the government in exchange for your testimony, let me be really clear. As you know from your plea, you didn't make any deal with me. And, second, but for your cooperation, I can promise you, you would be doing more time than Sandy Annabi, guidelines or no guidelines. I would not

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bat an eye while handing down that sentence. So you are getting a break, a substantial break, from what I think you deserve even for the conduct to which you pleaded quilty.

Please stand, please. I've reviewed the presentence I accept and adopt as my findings its description of the offense and the offense conduct. As I mentioned, the guideline calculation, which is a total offense level of 19 and a Criminal History Category of I, is technically correct. accept and adopt the offender characteristics set forth beginning at paragraph 102 of the presentence report. I grant the government's motion. There is absolutely no question that Mr. Mangone satisfies the Section 5K1.1 factors. He has given the government substantial, timely, and very important cooperation, and for that he should and is being rewarded. I have considered all of the Section 3553(a) factors, and I truly cannot see my way clear to giving this defendant a non-incarcerative sentence. It seems to me that an incarcerative sentence is absolutely necessary, not only to punish Mr. Mangone for his admitted conduct but to send a message to everyone that this kind of behavior will not be tolerated. It simply will not be tolerated. And to send a message to members of the bar who might be tempted to abuse their position of trust, to tell them that this kind of behavior will not be tolerated. I have no doubt that the government will have little difficulty signing up cooperators

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in the future.

Under docket No. 10 Criminal 007 and 10 Criminal 1170, I sentence you as follows, Anthony Mangone, on Counts One, Two, Five, and Six on the first docket number and Count One on the second docket number, to concurrent sentences of 18 months to be followed by a term of three years concurrent on each count, that to run, I said, concurrently. Restitution is not applicable in this case. It's not applicable because of the deal that the government cut with you. That's the government's position to make, but because of that, you will be required to pay a fine of \$15,000, in addition to a special assessment of \$100 which is due and payable immediately. Oh, \$500. sorry, \$500. That's \$100 on each count.

Mr. DeVita, do you want a recommendation?

MR. DeVITA: Yes, your Honor, two requests. your Honor recommend that Mr. Mangone be assigned to an institution called McKean Federal Prison Camp at McKean in Pennsylvania. The reason in part being that people against whom he has provided information will be at the usual more local institutions, and I think he's concerned about running into them. So McKean is not that far away, and I think it's still in the northeast region. But that would be the request that we have.

> THE COURT: Happy to make that recommendation.

MR. DeVITA: The other, your Honor, is that he be

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allowed to surrender directly to the institution sometime after the first of the year.

THE COURT: No problem.

Mr. Mangone, when you're released, you will be placed on three years' supervised release, and you will report to a United States probation officer during that period on a regular And you will do everything the probation officer says, and you may do nothing that the probation officer says you cannot do.

You are required to abide by all of the standard conditions of supervision except for the mandatory drug testing condition which I am suspending based on my determination at the recommendation of probation that the defendant poses a low risk of future substance abuse.

Here are the rules Mr. Mangone. You can't commit another crime, federal, state, or local. You cannot illegally possess any controlled substance. You shall not possess a firearm or any sort of destructive device. You are required to give a DNA sample for inclusion in criminal databases. You are required to obtain and maintain legitimate and verifiable employment. I hope the restaurant will still be open and you can go back there. You cannot associate with people who have been convicted of crimes, which include a whole lot of your former associates, or be found in places where criminal activity is being planned or carried out. You have to keep

Sentence

your probation officer apprised of your home and work addresses, and you cannot change either without ten days' advance notice to the probation department. If there is an emergency that requires you to vacate premises, you have 48 hours to notify your probation officer where you can be found.

As a special condition of your supervision, you are required to provide your probation officer with access to any requested financial information. And you are required as a condition of your supervision to pay both your taxes and the fine that I am imposing upon you. The fine and the special assessment are due and payable immediately; but as I believe you cannot pay them, they will be deducted from your prison wages at the rate of \$25 per calendar quarter or 50 percent of your gross money earnings if you are in a UNICOR grade four program and, when you get out, at the rate of 15 percent of your gross, that is pretax, monthly earnings. The tax payments are your responsibility. They're not included in that. That applies to the fine and the special assessment.

Anthony Mangone, you have the right to take an appeal from this sentence that I have imposed upon you and the right to counsel in connection with any appeal you would choose to file. If you cannot afford a lawyer, one will be appointed to represent you without cost.

Do you understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

FC7HMAGS Sentence 1 THE COURT: You may be seated. Mr. DeVita, is there anything else that we need to do? 2 3 MR. DeVITA: No, your Honor. 4 THE COURT: Mr. Carbone, anything from the government? 5 MR. CARBONE: Yes, your Honor. We need to dismiss Count Thirteen of indictment 10 CR 007. 6 7 THE COURT: That count is dismissed as against 8 Mr. Mangone. 9 Mr. O'Neal suggests March 7 as a date for surrender. 10 MR. DeVITA: That's fine, your Honor. 11 THE COURT: Mr. DeVita will be notified, Mr. Mangone, 12 of your placement. I will recommend the camp at McKean, 13 Pennsylvania. I will also recommend, more generally, 14 Mr. Mangone should be in a minimum security facility and that there is a strong preference for the Northeastern United States 15 16 so as to facilitate visitation by the family. 17 MR. DeVITA: Thank you, your Honor. 18 THE COURT: These proceedings are closed. (Adjourned) 19 20 21 22

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